



General Assembly

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**Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 20 (f)

Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Algeria: * draft resolution

Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 64/203 of 21 December 2009, 65/161 of 20 December 2010 and 66/202 of 22 December 2011 and previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹

Recalling also the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want"⁶ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁷

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annexes I and II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ Resolution 65/1.



Reaffirming all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁸ including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof,

Recalling that the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including through appropriate access to those resources, appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and technologies, and appropriate funding,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being,

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication and the improvement of human well-being and a major factor underpinning the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling that in its resolution 65/161, the General Assembly declared the decennium 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,⁹

Recognizing that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and that their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Noting the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁰ and acknowledging the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological

⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, decision X/1.

diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and, thereby, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting also that one hundred and ninety-two States and one regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention and that one hundred and sixty-three States and one regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Noting further that ninety-one States and one regional economic integration organization have signed the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting of the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention,¹¹ as well as the decision on the review of its implementation, including the establishment of targets, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting,

Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of India for hosting the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, from 8 to 19 October 2012, and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, from 1 to 5 October 2012, both held in Hyderabad, and welcoming the decision by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting to endorse the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the first Meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, all to be held in the second half of 2014,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;¹²

2. *Notes with appreciation* the recent appointment of the new Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and expresses its support for his tenure;

3. *Reaffirms* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want"⁶ and, in particular, the section referring to biodiversity as one of the important thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues, and urges its speedy implementation by Member States and other stakeholders;

4. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, especially the commitment to doubling biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015 and, at least, maintaining this level until 2020, and of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the

¹¹ Ibid., decision X/3.

¹² A/67/295, sect. III.

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, both held in Hyderabad, India, from 8 to 19 October 2012 and from 1 to 5 October 2012, respectively, which marked the concretization of a comprehensive implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ and the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010;¹³

5. *Affirms its commitment* to the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to increase total biodiversity-related funding for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,⁹ to mainstream biodiversity conservation and action in national development plans, to provide resource support to Parties, to address funding needs, gaps and priorities and to make concerted efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;⁹

6. *Welcomes* the launch at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Hyderabad Pledge to boost resource support for global biodiversity action, expresses appreciation for the contribution made by India, and calls upon all parties to contribute resources for biodiversity conservation and action and also to contribute to strengthening institutional mechanisms, human resources support and capacity-building towards this endeavour, in particular in developing countries;

7. *Requests* Governments and all stakeholders to incorporate, within their national strategies and action plans, measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing of the results of the research and development and the benefits arising out of the economic, commercial and other utilization of genetic resources, including non-market-based approaches;

8. *Also requests* Governments and all stakeholders to incorporate, within their national strategies and action plans, measures to protect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, with their participation, and to promote the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the research, development and any utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

9. *Recalls* that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity make a critical contribution to disaster risk reduction and to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, including by adding resilience to fragile ecosystems and making them less vulnerable;

10. *Recognizes* that the coherent and efficient implementation of obligations and commitments under the Convention require action at the global, regional and national levels, and in this regard emphasizes the need to comprehensively address the obstacles that impede the full implementation of the Convention;

11. *Calls upon* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to increase and improve their cooperation for technology transfer and capacity-building for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly with regard to innovation capacities applied to the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated to those resources in developing countries, through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

¹³ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27.

12. *Calls upon* Governments and all stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mainstream consideration of the socioeconomic impact and benefit of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, including traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

13. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening national, regional and international capacities and improving cooperation to appropriately address and prevent situations of non-compliance with the obligations and commitments of the Convention, including those related to misuse, misappropriation and misexploitation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, while reaffirming fully the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;⁸

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and in this regard requests the secretariat of the Convention to report to Member States on the advancement of those targets, including difficulties encountered in the process of implementation, by the sixty-eighth session;

15. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ("the Rio conventions"), and in this regard acknowledges the importance of improving coherence and enhancing synergies in the implementation of the Rio conventions;

16. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, and in this regard acknowledges the importance of improving coherence and enhancing synergies in the implementation of the Rio conventions, without prejudice to their specific objectives, and encourages the conferences of the parties to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to consider strengthening efforts in this regard, taking into account relevant experiences and bearing in mind the respective independent legal status and mandates of those instruments;

17. *Invites* all Member States and all relevant stakeholders to take concrete steps towards achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization and their contribution to sustainable development;

18. *Encourages* all parties that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

19. *Invites* parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, so as to ensure its early entry into force and its implementation, and requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to undertake capacity-building and development initiatives to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including holding the necessary briefings

for parties at all levels, to organize and carry out treaty-signing ceremonies during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly and to report to Member States on these initiatives;

20. *Takes note* of the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and invites an early commencement of its work, in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision makers;

21. *Also takes note* of the work of other relevant international bodies, in particular the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking into account the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, and in this regard stresses the importance of improving coherence and enhancing synergies among them;

22. *Requests* the secretariat of the Convention to organize a joint briefing by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the secretariat of the Convention on the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity, including actions undertaken to promote appropriate access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated to those resources, within the framework of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, and to submit an executive summary to the General Assembly before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

23. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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**Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 18 (c)

**Macroeconomic policy questions: external
debt sustainability and development**

Algeria:* draft resolution

External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007, 63/206 of 19 December 2008, 64/191 of 21 December 2009, 65/144 of 20 December 2010 and 66/189 of 22 December 2011,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000,¹

Recalling further the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome document² and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,³

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,⁴

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,⁵

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ Resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁴ Resolution 63/303, annex.

⁵ See resolution 65/1.



Recalling further the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,⁶

Recalling the Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",⁷

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Welcoming the special event of the Second Committee of the General Assembly held on the theme "Sovereign debt crises and restructurings: lessons learned and proposals for debt resolution mechanisms" and the important contributions made by experts from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as by representatives from civil society and the private sector,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and acknowledging that debt crises tend to be costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investment, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting in particular the poor and vulnerable,

Reaffirming that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies, including in the area of debt management, cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts, including to achieve development goals and to maintain debt sustainability, should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Reaffirming also that multilateral institutions, including entities within the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, should continue to play an important role, given their respective mandates, in assisting countries in achieving and maintaining debt sustainability,

Reiterating that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasizing that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks, such as those derived from the

⁶ Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chaps. I and II.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

world financial and economic crisis, should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses,

Expressing deep concern about the adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis, which has highlighted long-standing systemic fragilities and inequalities, stressing that the recovery has been threatened by new circumstances, including the deepening and widespread fiscal strains in the economies of developed countries, as well as the excessively expansionary monetary policies pursued by the central banks of developed countries, and that the systemic problems facing the global economy have to be resolved, including through the full accomplishment of the reform of the global financial system and architecture, recognizing that any deepening of the current crisis will have a negative effect on debt sustainability globally, and confirming that unsustainable debt is a global problem,

Recognizing the importance of efforts and cooperation undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in response to the challenges posed by the world financial and economic crisis, and acknowledging that the continuing impacts of the crisis on development entail the possibility of undermining the progress made towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and threaten debt sustainability in many countries, especially developing countries, through, inter alia, the consequences on the real economy and government revenue and the need to increase borrowing to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis,

Recognizing also the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the impact of the world financial and economic crisis on developing countries,

Recognizing further the role of private capital flows in mobilizing financing for development, and stressing the challenges posed by excessive short-term capital inflows to many developing countries, including to their debt sustainability, and the need for policy space for the adoption of macroprudential and capital control measures to mitigate the impact of volatile capital flows,

Expressing concern that many low- and middle-income countries face increased challenges in servicing their debt,

Expressing deep concern that, in spite of international efforts, many least developed countries still struggle with high debt burdens and are classified as being in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to thirty-four countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has provided needed debt relief and enabled them to reallocate resources to investments in social services, while expressing concern that some post-completion point countries remain classified as being at high risk of debt distress and need to avoid rebuilding unsustainable debt burdens,

Convinced that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries contributes significantly to debt sustainability in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸
2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and development;
3. *Stresses* the importance of responsible lending and borrowing, emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations, and encourages Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders to continue the ongoing discussions on this issue, inter alia, within the framework of the initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in order to articulate and promote principles of responsible sovereign lending and borrowing;
4. *Acknowledges* the role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries, jointly developed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to guide borrowing and lending decisions, and encourages continued review of the Framework in an open and transparent manner, with the full engagement of borrower Governments;
5. *Reiterates* that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about a country's debt sustainability, and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to continue to take into account fundamental changes caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts and changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as by the impact of developments in financial markets, and to provide information on this issue to Member States, using the appropriate frameworks;
6. *Recognizes* that the long-term sustainability of debt depends on, inter alia, economic growth, mobilization of domestic and international resources, export prospects of debtor countries, responsible debt management, sound macroeconomic policies, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems, and hence on the creation of an enabling international environment that is conducive to development;
7. *Also recognizes* the enormity and the multidimensional nature of the world financial and economic crisis, which caused a sharp deterioration of the debt ratios in several developing countries, stresses the need to continue to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, takes note in this regard of the additional resources made available during and since the crisis through the International Monetary Fund and the multilateral development banks, and calls for the continued provision of concessional and grant-based financing to low-income countries to enable them to respond to the consequences of the crisis;

⁸ A/67/174.

invites creditors, both private and public, that are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation, including through providing comparable treatment to the extent possible to debtor countries that have concluded sustainable debt relief agreements with creditors;

16. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, economic development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct the resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards achieving those objectives, including in the context of the development agenda beyond 2015, according to their national priorities and strategies;

17. *Encourages* donor countries to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative do not detract from official development assistance resources intended for developing countries;

18. *Also encourages* donor countries to uphold their international aid commitments, as official development assistance constitutes an important source of financing for developing countries to pursue the objectives outlined under the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, recognizing that official development assistance can also help countries to weather the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis on trade, investment, debt servicing, remittances exchange rate volatility and capital flows;

19. *Notes with concern* that some low- and middle-income developing countries that have not been eligible to benefit from existing debt relief initiatives may have large debt burdens that may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, indicating the need to design debt relief initiatives for those countries, and encourages the consideration of medium- and long-term sustainability as well as new approaches to deal with bilateral and private non-Paris Club debt;

20. *Encourages* the Paris Club, in dealing with the debt of low- and middle-income debtor countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, to take into account their medium-term debt sustainability in addition to their financing gaps, and notes with appreciation the Evian approach of the Paris Club in providing different terms of debt relief in order to respond to the specific needs of debtor countries while preserving debt cancellation for heavily indebted poor countries;

21. *Stresses* the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of the least developed countries and to continue to take effective measures to address the debt problem of those countries, including through the cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries to creditors, both public and private;

22. *Welcomes* the efforts of and calls upon the international community to continue to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to sustain those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily

indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

23. *Also welcomes* the efforts of and invites creditors to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their debt concerns, while taking into account their specific situations and needs;

24. *Calls for* the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based and other forms of concessional financing, the cancellation of 100 per cent of the eligible official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative;

25. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and recognizes the need for countries to be able to promote employment and productive investment and to invest in, inter alia, health and education while maintaining debt sustainability;

26. *Calls for* the intensification of efforts to prevent and mitigate the prevalence and cost of debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, encourages the public and the private sectors to cooperate in this regard, and invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments and innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Millennium Development Goal projects, as well as debt indexation instruments;

27. *Also calls for* the consideration of enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms, with due consideration for existing frameworks and principles, with the broad participation of creditors and debtors, the comparable treatment of all creditors and an important role for the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant organizations within the United Nations system, and in this regard calls upon all countries to promote and contribute to the discussions, within the United Nations and other appropriate forums, on the need for and feasibility of a more structured framework for international cooperation in this area;

28. *Takes note* of the key issues identified at the special event of the Second Committee of the General Assembly held on the theme "Sovereign debt crises and restructurings: lessons learned and proposals for debt resolution mechanisms", including: the high cost of debt restructuring for debtors and creditors, and the risks debt problems pose to global financial stability; the lack of a standing body that can preserve the institutional memory of debt distress, default and debt restructuring episodes and that, on the basis of the insights they have provided, can facilitate the smoother treatment of sovereign debt in the future by providing a venue for information discovery and negotiation; the need for arrangements for temporary standstill agreements; the need to create incentives for the early recognition of problems by debtors and the early engagement of debtors and creditors, the independent assessment of debt sustainability and the ability to pay without compromising growth and access to financing; the need for a rules-based

mechanism for debt restructuring and creditor coordination, burden-sharing among debtors and creditors and the establishment of creditor seniority and the prevention of litigation and holdouts; and the role of the International Monetary Fund and the private sector in interim financing with due attention to fiscal multipliers in designing policy packages for debtors; and encourages the participant institutions and experts to continue their work on these issues and to propose policy options for the future, as appropriate;

29. *Calls for* the establishment of a General Assembly working group, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including the multilateral financial institutions, to continue the study and examination of options for enhanced approaches to debt restructuring and resolution mechanisms that take into account the multiple dimensions of debt sustainability;

30. *Notes* the changing composition of the sovereign debt of some countries, which has shifted increasingly from official to commercial borrowing and from external to domestic public debt, although for most low-income countries external finance is still largely official, also notes that the levels of domestic debt and the significantly increased number of creditors, both official and private, could create other challenges for macroeconomic management and public debt sustainability, and stresses the need to address the implications of those changes, including through improved data collection and analysis;

31. *Recognizes* concerns about vulture fund litigation and that some debtor countries may experience difficulties in obtaining comparable treatment from non-Paris Club creditors, as required by the standard clause included in Paris Club agreements, and encourages the continued provision by the relevant institutions of mechanisms and legal assistance to debtor countries to solve litigation issues;

32. *Stresses* the need to increase information-sharing, transparency and the use of objective criteria in the construction and evaluation of debt scenarios, including an assessment of domestic public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of development goals, recognizes that credit-rating agencies play a significant role in the provision of information, including the assessment of corporate and sovereign risks, and in this regard reiterates its invitation to the President of the General Assembly to convene a thematic debate on the role of credit-rating agencies in the international financial system, and requests the Secretary-General to report on new and ongoing measures to establish new, or to improve, existing credit-rating agencies and their capacity to accurately assess the creditworthiness of borrowers;

33. *Invites* the international community to continue efforts to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity-building in developing countries to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including by promoting transparent and accountable debt management systems and negotiation and renegotiation capacities and through supporting legal advice in relation to tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors so that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained;

34. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, regional development banks and other relevant multilateral financial

institutions and stakeholders, to continue and intensify cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability;

35. *Encourages* further improvement of the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis, on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers;

36. *Acknowledges* that timely and comprehensive data on the level and composition of debt are a condition necessary for, inter alia, building early warning systems aimed at limiting the impact of debt crises, calls for debtor and creditor countries to intensify their efforts to collect data, and calls for donors to consider increasing their support for technical cooperation programmes aimed at increasing the statistical capacity of developing countries in that regard;

37. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt sustainability of developing countries;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries;

39. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt sustainability and development".

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**Sixty-seventh session
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Agenda item 19

**Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the
2002 International Conference on Financing for Development
and the 2008 Review Conference**

Algeria:*

**Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing
for Development**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/239 of 24 December 2008, 64/193 of 21 December 2009, 65/145 and 65/146 of 20 December 2010 and 66/191 of 22 December 2011, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007, 2008/14 of 24 July 2008, 2009/30 of 31 July 2009, 2010/26 of 23 July 2010, 2011/38 of 28 July 2011 and 2012/31 of 27 July 2012,

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,¹

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,²

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ Resolution 63/303, annex.

² Resolution 65/1.



Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 7 and 8 December 2011,³

Taking note also of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 12 and 13 March 2012,⁴

Taking note further of the summary of the special event during the fiftieth session of the Commission on Social Development, on the financing of social development, held on 3 February 2012,

Taking note of the special event on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, held on 12 July 2012, during the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,⁵

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the financing for development follow-up process,⁶

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on innovative mechanisms of financing for development,⁷

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing world financial and economic crisis, as well as the current sovereign debt crises in Europe, and their adverse impact on developing countries, cognizant that the global economy is entering a challenging new phase with significant downside risks, including the turbulence in global financial markets and widespread fiscal strains, which threaten the global economic recovery, and stressing the need to continue to address long-standing systemic fragilities and imbalances and the need for continuing efforts to resolve the systemic problems facing the global economy, including through the full accomplishment of the reform of the international financial system, its architecture and governance,

Stressing the urgent need to reinforce the follow-up mechanisms of financing for development through the holding of a follow-up conference and the establishment of a commission on financing for development as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the recognition, as contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁸ of the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including

³ A/66/678.

⁴ A/67/81-E/2012/62.

⁵ A/67/339.

⁶ A/67/353.

⁷ A/66/334.

⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

through actions undertaken in accordance with the outcome document of the Conference and for achieving sustainable development goals,

Stressing the need to reinforce coherence and coordination and to avoid duplication of efforts with regard to the financing for development follow-up process,

1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development⁹ in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, and recalls the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and to address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Also reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizes that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to advance and strengthen the global partnership for development, including its trade and financial components, as the centrepiece of cooperation in the years ahead, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁰ the Monterrey Consensus,⁹ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),¹¹ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,¹² the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,¹ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals";¹³

4. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of financial resources for development is central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and also recognizes that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁰ See resolution 55/2.

¹¹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹² Resolution 63/239, annex.

¹³ Resolution 65/1.

5. *Recalls* the resolve of Member States to strengthen technical assistance and enhance technical cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters;

6. *Expresses deep concern* about the adverse impacts of the ongoing global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizes that there is a need to promote the recovery, and acknowledges that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for more government action and effective, participatory and democratic global economic governance in order to ensure an appropriate regulation of the market, which promotes the public interest, and in this regard recognizes the need to better regulate financial markets, because of their failure to promote economic stability, in order to ensure the safety of the global financial system and to avoid the mismanagement of market risk;

8. *Recognizes* that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty;

9. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services; calls upon developing countries to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights; and stresses the importance of enhancing efforts to mobilize investment from all sources in human resources and physical, environmental, institutional and social infrastructure;

10. *Reaffirms* that international trade can be an engine for development and sustained economic growth, underlines the need to fully harness its potential in that regard, and stresses the importance of upholding a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment, particularly in developing countries;

11. *Stresses* the need to resist all protectionist and distortive measures and tendencies, especially those affecting developing countries, including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies, and to rectify any such measures already taken, recognizes the right of countries to fully utilize their policy space and flexibilities, consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments, and calls upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and to assess their impact on developing countries, and in this regard stresses that a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations, in fulfilment of its mandate, would be a major step towards overcoming the above-mentioned protectionist measures;

12. *Calls for*, in that regard, an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome, which would provide a much-needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

13. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for new and additional resources, inter alia, short-term liquidity and long-term development financing and grants, to be made available to developing countries to be utilized towards an adequate response to their development priorities;

16. *Underlines* that aid flows to all developing countries should be more effective, sustainable, predictable, concessional and conditionality-free, including aid flows to the most vulnerable and least developed countries, and those to adequately support the efforts of middle-income countries and low-income countries to tackle their specific development challenges;

17. *Encourages* developed countries to allocate new and additional resources to assist developing countries in coping with the consequences of the crisis, including through concessional and grant-based financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, agreements between debtors and creditors on temporary debt standstills, and enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in debt management, negotiation and renegotiation, in order to achieve and maintain debt sustainability;

18. *Recalls* its decision, to establish, and looks forward to the implementation of, an intergovernmental process to assess financing needs, consider the effectiveness, consistency and synergies of existing instruments and frameworks and evaluate additional initiatives, with a view to preparing a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives, in accordance with paragraph 255 of its resolution 66/288;

19. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing;

20. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries for promoting their economic growth and development, and in this regard welcomes the special event of the Second Committee on "Sovereign debt crises and restructurings: lessons learned and proposals for debt resolution mechanisms" and encourages the

participant institutions and experts to continue their work on these issues and propose policy options for going forward, as appropriate;

21. *Also emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining in this regard the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and acknowledges that sovereign debt crises tend to be costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investments, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting, in particular, the poor and vulnerable;

22. *Stresses* that the financial and economic crisis has highlighted the need for reform as well as added new impetus to ongoing international discussions on the reform of the international financial system and architecture, including on issues related to mandate, scope, governance, responsiveness and development orientation, as appropriate, and in this regard encourages continued open, inclusive and transparent dialogue;

23. *Recognizes* the important role played by special drawing rights allocations in increasing global liquidity and contributing to global stability, equity and economic resilience, decides to undertake urgently further examination of the role of increased allocations of special drawing rights in the expansion of liquidity and the promotion of development, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit, in consultation with Member States, the United Nations system, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a detailed report on concrete actions and proposals on this matter;

24. *Calls upon* all Member States to rely on the United Nations, in the spirit of the financing for development process, as a forum for open, inclusive and transparent dialogue on an equitable international economic and financial system;

25. *Recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness as complements to national development efforts to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

26. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring the full participation of developing countries in international economic financial decision-making and norm-setting, takes note in this regard of the important but still insufficient decisions on the reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, and reiterates the importance of a much more ambitious reform process of the governance structure of those institutions and of an accelerated road map for further reforms on the voice, participation and enhanced voting power of developing countries, based on an approach that truly reflects the development mandate and delivers more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

27. *Also reaffirms* that the United Nations funds and programmes and the regional commissions, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, have an important role to play in advancing development and protecting development gains, in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and further reaffirms its determination to continue

to take steps for a strong, well-coordinated, coherent, effective and efficient United Nations system in support of the Goals;

28. *Further reaffirms* the need to further intensify the engagement of regional commissions in the financing for development follow-up process, including through the provision of technical advice and analyses to be made available to Member States;

29. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up;

30. *Also reiterates* that the modalities of the financing for development process should be reviewed and explored, including detailed options regarding possible arrangements to strengthen the process;

31. *Decides* to establish the Commission on Financing for Development, in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraph 30 of its resolution 65/145, and in this regard requests the President of the General Assembly to hold informal, inclusive consultations, with the participation of Member States, on the modalities and working methods of such a functional commission, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the financing for development follow-up process,⁶ to be concluded by the end of its sixty-seventh session;

32. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2013, to contribute to the consultations undertaken by the General Assembly on the establishment of the Commission on Financing for Development as a subsidiary body of the Council, including through the holding of thematic debates;

33. *Recalls* its decision, in accordance with paragraph 90 of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013, and also its decision to hold informal consultations with a view to taking a final decision on the need for such a conference by 2013, and looks forward to the successful conclusion of these consultations;

34. *Recognizes* the work of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and encourages the Office, in collaboration with experts from the public and private sectors, academia and civil society, to continue its work in accordance with its mandate;

35. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit, under the item, an annual analytical assessment of the status of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the present resolution, which is to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.

**General Assembly**

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Sixty-seventh session**Second Committee**

Agenda item 24

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

**Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Libya, Morocco, Oman, South Africa,
Turkey: draft resolution**

**Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and
environment protection**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,³ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁶ the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,⁷ the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁸ and the outcome

¹ Resolution 60/1.

² Resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. 1, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁷ Resolution 63/303, annex.

⁸ Resolution 65/1.



document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁹

Recalling further its resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism",

Recalling its resolution 65/173 of 20 December 2010 entitled "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection",

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Stressing also that ecotourism can, within the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development,

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, and in particular its task force on sustainable tourism development, as a cross-sectoral example of more sustainable consumption and production practices,

Noting the initiatives launched and the events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization;¹⁰

2. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, can have a positive impact on income generation, job creation and education, and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger, and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty by improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

5. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environment protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

⁹ Resolution 66/288.

¹⁰ See A/67/228.

6. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage;

7. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level and in accordance with national priorities, appropriate policies, guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting ecotourism and minimizing its potential negative impact;

8. *Invites* Governments, international organizations and other relevant institutions to highlight and support best practices in relation to the implementation of relevant policies, guidelines and regulations in the ecotourism sector;

9. *Encourages* Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include creating small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

10. *Encourages* Governments and other public and private stakeholders to cooperate in supporting local and indigenous communities to participate in ecotourism activities, including through provision of training and support for market and product development;

11. *Underlines* the importance of conducting an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

12. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, in all their aspects, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals, to promote ecotourism as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular the Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and of ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

15. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic and environmental benefits of such activities;

16. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and other organizations to provide technical assistance to Governments, as appropriate, in strengthening legislative or policy frameworks for ecotourism and their implementation in the context of sustainable tourism;

17. *Also invites* relevant stakeholders to assist, in the context of sustainable tourism, in capacity-building, developing specific guidelines and awareness-raising materials, and providing training for people working in the ecotourism sector, such as language training and training in specific skills in tourism services;

18. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, to reduce inequalities and to improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential for promoting ecotourism;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development.



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Agenda item 24

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Angola, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection

The General Assembly.

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,³ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome

¹ Resolution 60/1.² Resolution 55/2.

³ Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁶ the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,⁷ the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁸ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁹ as well as the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity,

Recalling further its resolutions 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism", 65/148 of 20 December 2010 entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism" and 66/196 of 22 December 2011 entitled "Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America",

Recalling its resolution 65/173 of 20 December 2010 entitled "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection",

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Stressing also that ecotourism is a cross-cutting activity that can, within the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development,

Stressing further the role of ecotourism in promoting rural development and better living conditions of sustainable rural populations,

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, the achievements of the International Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development and the objectives of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, launched in 2011 as a permanent successor to the International Task Force,

Noting the initiatives launched and the events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;¹⁰

2. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, can have a positive impact on income generation, job creation

⁶ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁷ Resolution 63/303, annex.

⁸ Resolution 65/1.

⁹ Resolution 66/288.

¹⁰ See A/67/228.

and education, and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger, and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty by improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to optimize the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

5. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environment protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

6. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage;

7. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level, where necessary, appropriate policies, guidelines and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, for promoting and supporting ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, and minimizing its potential negative impact;

8. *Invites* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to highlight and support best practices in relation to the implementation of relevant policies, guidelines and regulations in the ecotourism sector and to implement and disseminate existing guidelines;

9. *Encourages* Governments at all levels to use ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, as a tool to support poverty alleviation, environmental protection and/or biodiversity conservation, and to base the tourism components on clear evidence of market demand and a sound economic base;

10. *Encourages* Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include creating small- and medium-sized enterprises, promoting cooperatives and facilitating access to finance through inclusive financial services, including microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

11. *Underlines* the importance of conducting an environmental impact assessment, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

12. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge, in all their aspects, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, within the framework of sustainable tourism, and underlines the importance of promoting the full and early participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating

indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in any such ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals, to promote ecotourism, within the framework of sustainable tourism, as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular the Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and of ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

15. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits of such activities;

16. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, in particular the World Tourism Organization, United Nations bodies and other organizations to provide technical assistance to Governments, upon request, to assist, as appropriate, in strengthening legislative or policy frameworks for ecotourism and their implementation in the context of sustainable tourism, including those for environmental protection and the conservation of natural and cultural heritage;

17. *Invites* all stakeholders to cooperate in supporting, as appropriate, local and indigenous community participation in ecotourism activities;

18. *Invites* the public and private sectors and relevant stakeholders to provide, upon request, assistance for capacity-building, developing specific guidelines and awareness-raising materials and training for people involved in the ecotourism sector, such as language training and training in specific skills in tourism services, as well as to develop or strengthen partnerships, especially in protected areas, within the framework of sustainable tourism;

19. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, to reduce inequalities and to improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential for promoting ecotourism;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development, taking into account relevant reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field.

**General Assembly**

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6 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 26
Agriculture development and food security

Algeria: * draft resolution

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,¹ particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² Agenda 21,³ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁷ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁸ the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁹ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁹ Resolution 60/1.



Monterrey Consensus,¹⁰ the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals¹¹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,¹² as well as its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010 and 66/220 of 22 December 2011,

Reiterating that the multiple and complex causes of the global crises, in particular poverty and unequal distribution of income, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long terms by national Governments and the international community, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and nutrition and to achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,¹³ the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,¹⁴ including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the goals set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁵

Recalling also its resolutions 66/221 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Quinoa, 2013, and 66/222 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Family Farming, 2014,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and on enhancing food security and nutrition,

Recalling the commitments made to achieve global food security and provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, and noting with appreciation the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which aims to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities in Africa,

¹⁰ Resolution 63/239, annex.

¹¹ Resolution 65/1.

¹² *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

¹³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

¹⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 55/2.

Stressing the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries and to create a more level playing field in agriculture through a substantial improvement in market access, a substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination, by the end of 2013, of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as provided in the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,¹⁶ the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization¹⁷ and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005,¹⁸

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially those of women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, through, inter alia, targeted and effective programming,

Remaining deeply concerned about the continuing large-scale humanitarian disaster being faced by millions of people in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel,

Recognizing the challenges that climate change poses to global food security and that developing countries are likely to be at high risk of food insecurity brought about by, inter alia, climate change,

Acknowledging that food losses and waste amounting to 1.3 billion tons, or roughly one third of annual global food production, occur in both high- and low-income countries owing to unsustainable consumption practices and a lack of infrastructure, respectively, and recognizing the need to take urgent measures to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses and the waste of food at the consumption stage,

Reiterating the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition,

Reiterating also that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor and invigorate production and sustained economic growth,

Recognizing the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous peoples, and local communities in developing countries, and their knowledge and practices, in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations and their important contribution to the achievement of food security, as well as in the implementation of development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

¹⁶ See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

¹⁷ World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579.

¹⁸ Ibid., document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

Taking note of the endorsement by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,¹⁹

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;²⁰*
2. *Reiterates the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, food security, nutrition and development policies;*
3. *Also reiterates the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is both an international challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and the eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led and built in consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those that suffer from food insecurity, to make food security a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;*
4. *Calls upon the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development,²¹ especially the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;*
5. *Welcomes the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, as a vision for a future free from hunger;*
6. *Also welcomes the proclamation of the year 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa and the launch of the Year on 5 December 2012, and encourages all Member States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of the Year as a way of promoting the traditional knowledge of the Andean and other indigenous peoples and contributing to the achievement of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication, and underlines in this regard, the organization of the International Committee for the Coordination of the International Year of Quinoa, which will promote programmes and activities to ensure the success of the Year, including the master plan of activities for the International Year of Quinoa on the theme "A future sown thousands of years ago";*
7. *Further welcomes the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to appoint Juan Evo Morales Ayma, President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Nadine Heredia Alarcón de Humala, First Lady of Peru, as Special Ambassadors to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the International Year of Quinoa, recognizing their leadership and commitment in the fight against hunger and malnutrition;*

¹⁹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (Rome, 2012).

²⁰ A/67/294.

²¹ A/57/304, annex.

8. *Welcomes* the Scale Up Nutrition initiative, which encourages increased political commitment and programmatic alignment to accelerate reductions in levels of global hunger and undernutrition, with an emphasis on women and on children under 2 years of age;

9. *Stresses* the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to excessively and highly volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban-dwellers;

10. *Also stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems, transferring technology and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development;

11. *Further stresses* the need to increase investment in agriculture and rural development, including through international cooperation, with a view to increasing the agricultural production of developing countries, many of which have become net food importers;

12. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;

14. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes and, in this regard, underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and system development;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to promote research for food and agriculture, including research to adapt to and mitigate climate change, and for access to research results and technologies at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate;

16. *Calls for* closing the gender gap with respect to productive resources in agriculture, notes with concern that the gender gap persists for many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women, including needs related to food and nutritional security for themselves and their families, and to promote adequate standards of living for them as well as decent conditions of work and access to local, regional and global markets;

17. *Underlines* the need to improve the reliability and timeliness of early warning systems and to strengthen the capacity to develop and utilize such systems

at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, takes note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and urges the participating international organizations, private-sector actors and Governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;

19. *Stresses* the need to revitalize the agriculture and rural development sectors, in particular in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, and underlines the importance of taking the actions necessary to better address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, enhancing access by agriculture producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care and social services, education and training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater, water harvesting and storage and the development of an adequate rural infrastructure;

20. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all to those markets, especially smallholder and women farmers in developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and to compete on a more equal footing in world food markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

21. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets, and emphasizes that a timely, ambitious, comprehensive, balanced and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations would be important and a key action to improve food security;

22. *Calls upon* Member States and the World Trade Organization to take measures to promote trade policies that would be capable of promoting further trade in agriculture products, identifying the obstacles to trade which have the most serious impact on the world's poor and contributing to supporting small-scale and marginalized producers in developing countries;

23. *Stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions,

in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the public sector and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security and nutrition;

24. *Also stresses* the need to reduce food losses and waste throughout the food chain;

25. *Promotes* a significant expansion of research on food and agriculture, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions, and promoting technology transfer and the sharing of knowledge and practices and research;

26. *Recognizes* the role of the Committee on World Food Security as a key organ in addressing the issue of global food security in the context of the global partnership for food security;

27. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

28. *Also encourages* countries to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,¹⁹ endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 with the overarching goal of achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

29. *Reaffirms its commitment* to making every effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in support of developing countries, in particular those countries that are lagging most behind and those Goals that are most off track, thus improving the lives of the poorest people;

30. *Invites* the intergovernmental and other relevant processes on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 to give due consideration to the issue of agriculture development and food security;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security".

**General Assembly**

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Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 24 (b)
Industrial development cooperation

Algeria: * draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008 and 65/175 of 20 December 2010 on industrial development cooperation, and its resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 designating 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴ and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



Recalling, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",⁵

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals at its sixty-fifth session and its resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010 by which it adopted the outcome document of that Meeting,

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries, including the least developed countries, African countries and middle-income countries, through, inter alia, the creation of productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process, and that it plays a key role in maintaining social stability and cohesion,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development and address major challenges such as growth and jobs, resource efficiency, energy and climate change, shifting demographics, knowledge creation and transfer and growing inequalities,

Recognizing the role of the business community and the private sector, including microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, subject to national sovereignty considerations and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise clusters and organizations in the social and solidarity economy field, including cooperatives, as vehicles for promoting small-scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Underscoring the importance of the transfer of technology and knowledge on mutually agreed terms to developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Noting the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, capacity-building in the area of trade, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable sources of energy and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;⁶

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of industrial development cooperation for, inter alia, the strengthening of productive capacities and the creation of decent jobs in developing countries, the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship,

⁵ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁶ See A/67/223.

the fostering of technological change and innovation, capacity-building in the area of trade, the promotion of agro-industry, resource-efficient and cleaner production, the facilitation of technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and knowledge transfer and networking;

3. *Also reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Stresses* that industrial development comprises more than the development of the manufacturing sector alone, also encompassing aspects of energy, agro-industry, infrastructure and logistics, science, technology and innovation, human resources development and education and the development of the mining sector;

5. *Also stresses* that the lack of a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector leads to the widening of the income gap between rich and poor and to the erosion of social protection nets;

6. *Invites* the intergovernmental and other relevant processes on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 to give due consideration to the issue of industrial development cooperation;

7. *Emphasizes* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

8. *Stresses* that national efforts should be supported by development partners and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help to promote economic growth and development;

9. *Emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, should accelerate measures to facilitate the development of environmentally sound technologies and their transfer and diffusion to developing countries;

10. *Takes note* of the requests, made in paragraph 273 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁵ that relevant United Nations agencies identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building, and that the Secretary-General, on the basis of the options identified and taking into account existing models, make recommendations regarding the facilitation mechanism to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

11. *Emphasizes* the mutually reinforcing linkages between the achievement of basic economic and social rights and the development of the industrial sector in

all countries, taking into account that the quality and scope of public services and utilities depend upon the productivity levels of national economies;

12. *Recognizes* in this regard the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national production systems, manufacture, mining and energy processes and their products, including the managerial skills involved;

13. *Underlines* that, in order to attain macroeconomic stability and optimal industrial growth and employment, Member States should have the ability to preserve their respective policy space, establishing an appropriate balance between national industrial policy space and international commitments;

14. *Also underlines* the importance of promoting inclusive growth through industrial means and adequate national and regional strategies;

15. *Calls upon* developed countries to provide new and additional resources, including short-term liquidity and long-term development financing and grants, to developing countries to be utilized towards an adequate response to their development priorities, including industrial development cooperation;

16. *Notes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development, at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

17. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building and environment and energy, and notes the coherence of its programmes with the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

18. *Notes* the continued cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Tourism Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, as well as its active role in the UN-Energy mechanism,

19. *Invites* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities, including in the private sector and civil society, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

20. *Notes* the development challenges highlighted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including those related to economic growth and employment and decent work for all, food security and nutrition, resource efficiency, energy and climate change, which include growing inequalities, and the need for knowledge creation, transfer of technology and capacity-building in developing countries, which should be addressed through increased industrial development cooperation;

21. *Welcomes* the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on technology transfer and knowledge networking as means to achieve sustainable industrial development;

22. *Also welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁷ the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa through, inter alia, its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of increased cooperation for industrial development in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and calls upon the international community and the relevant international and regional organizations to provide support for such cooperation;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including the least developed countries, African countries and middle-income countries, in participating in productive activities, inter alia, through the development of agro-industry and agribusiness, the promotion of South-South cooperation and technology transfer, its diffusion and adoption, capacity-building to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and support in meeting international product and process standards, and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

25. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take into account the relevant provisions of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in the implementation of global, regional and country programmatic frameworks in accordance with its mandate;

26. *Further encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, as well as through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy and on energy efficiency;

⁷ A/57/304, annex.

27. *Recalls* in this regard the holding of the Vienna Energy Forum 2011, which facilitated the international dialogue towards, inter alia, enhanced political support for the energy access agenda;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in assisting developing countries in creating and disseminating knowledge, inter alia, by making use of its global network of centres for investment and technology promotion, resource-efficient and cleaner production, and South-South industrial cooperation, as well as through its Institute for Capacity Development and its Networks for Prosperity initiative;

29. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development;

30. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to explore ways to enhance development cooperation towards middle-income countries, which still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication, and to support those countries, in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained;

31. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to further strengthen its activities across the enablers — technical cooperation, convening for knowledge transfer and networking, and analytical and policy advisory services — in order to support developing countries through the building of human and institutional capacities, the enhancement of international competitiveness, the promotion of investment and technology transfer, the encouragement of entrepreneurship and the fostering of employment for women and youth;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

**General Assembly**

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**Sixty-seventh session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 61

**Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,
and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan
over their natural resources**

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

**Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied
Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the
Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their
natural resources**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/225 of 22 December 2011, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/23 of 26 July 2012,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to the Occupied

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.



Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,² and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,³ and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern about the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern about the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses, and the grave environmental and economic impact in this regard,

Expressing its concern about the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip in the recent period, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Taking note, in this regard, of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip,⁴ and stressing the need for follow-up to the recommendations contained therein,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, including the destruction of orchards and crops and the seizure of water wells by Israeli settlers, and of the dire socioeconomic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

⁴ *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the Escalation of Hostilities in December 2008-January 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.III.D.30).

resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative⁵ and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁶ as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, for the achievement of a final peace settlement on all tracks,

Stressing in this regard the need for respect for the obligation upon Israel under the road map to freeze settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing also the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,⁷

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources;
2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;
3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with within the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;
4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice³ and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with

⁵ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

⁶ S/2003/529, annex.

⁷ A/67/91-E/2012/13.

respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".



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Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America:
draft resolution

Entrepreneurship for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitments to development and poverty eradication emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ and the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,² the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,³ and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

Welcoming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁴ and recognizing the potential of entrepreneurship to contribute to specific sustainable development objectives,

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵ in its holistic approach, and the Doha Declaration on

¹ Resolution 55/2.

² Resolution 60/1.

³ Resolution 65/1.

⁴ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.



Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,⁶

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁷

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration⁸ and Platform for Action,⁹ and the agreed conclusions on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth session,¹⁰ and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship,

Noting the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council on promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals,¹¹

Welcoming the contribution of all relevant partners, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the important contribution entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and confronting environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in the context of the consideration of the development agenda beyond 2015,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small- and medium-sized enterprises and microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;

2. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement policies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal and effective economic participation and promote

⁶ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁷ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 7 (E/2011/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/67/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, para. 139.

entrepreneurship across all sectors and industries, including business and social enterprises;

3. *Also encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and integrated approach to promoting entrepreneurship, involving all stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, while recognizing that non-governmental stakeholders are the main drivers of entrepreneurship;

4. *Emphasizes* that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing the revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth;

5. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to provide services to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and encourages them to remove institutional and regulatory barriers, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

6. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing and to diversify the banking system to include non-bank channels, including non-bank sources of microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in that regard, and encourages the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

8. *Recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills at all levels of education, ensuring the full and equal participation of women and girls, and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programmes and business incubators;

9. *Acknowledges* the role of entrepreneurship in enabling youth to turn their creativity, energy and ideas into business opportunities by helping to facilitate their entry into the labour market;

10. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises perform in superior ways and be more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

11. *Acknowledges* that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility;

12. *Encourages* countries to consider establishing or strengthening national centres of excellence in entrepreneurship and similar bodies, and also encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices between them;

13. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports and to support national efforts in that regard, as appropriate;

14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene at the sixty-seventh session a high-level thematic debate, to be held in plenary meeting, to discuss promoting entrepreneurship at the national, regional and international levels;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a view to highlighting best practices in support of entrepreneurship.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 17

Information and communications technologies for development

Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Israel, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkey

Building connectivity through the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/186 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,¹ and endorsed by the General Assembly,² and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,³ and endorsed by the General Assembly,⁴

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵

Stressing the need to reduce the digital divide and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, are available to all, and welcoming, in this regard, the Connect the Commonwealth of Independent States summit held in Minsk in 2009 as a regional initiative aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Noting that Governments, as well as the private sector, civil society and the United Nations, and other international organizations, have an important role in bridging the digital divide for the benefit of all and in building an inclusive and people-centred information society,

¹ See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

² See resolution 59/220.

³ See A/60/687.

⁴ See resolution 60/252.

⁵ Resolution 60/1.



Recognizing that well-developed information and communication network infrastructures, such as information superhighways, act as one of the main technological enablers of the digital opportunities, and noting, in this regard, the Regional Ministerial Meeting on the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway convened by the Government of Azerbaijan in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, held in Baku on 11 November 2008,

Noting the establishment of the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway project secretariat in 2011, headquartered in Baku, and the work undertaken by the secretariat so far,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communication technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster economic growth, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, particularly developing countries, into the global economy;

2. *Also recognizes* the immense potential that building connectivity can have in contributing to social progress, including in advancing the status of women and promoting social integration and tolerance;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthened and continued cooperation among all stakeholders to build and run information infrastructures to bridge the digital divide in the region, and encourages interested Member States to participate in the development of regional connectivity solutions;

4. *Recognizes* the need to build connectivity in the region to help to bridge the digital divide, and in this regard welcomes the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway project and the support provided by the intended participants;

5. *Encourages* the international community to support improved global telecommunications connectivity, with a focus on Eurasian countries with inadequate access to the international information and communications technology backbone, through participation in the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway project;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the Trans-Eurasian Information Super Highway project in diversifying and improving telecommunications transit routes between Asia and Europe, and in this regard invites Member States to further support the project by encouraging, as appropriate, the participation of the public and private sectors;

7. *Welcomes* the proposal to establish the Eurasian Connectivity Alliance, coordinated by the International Telecommunications Union, aimed at realizing the synergies among Governments, the private sector and international development institutions with a view to improving the regional information and communications technology infrastructure.



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Agenda item 17
Information and communications technologies
for development

Algeria: * draft resolution

Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001, 57/238 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004, 60/252 of 27 March 2006, 62/182 of 19 December 2007, 63/202 of 19 December 2008, 64/187 of 21 December 2009, 65/141 of 20 December 2010 and 66/184 of 22 December 2011 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46 of 28 July 2006, 2008/3 of 18 July 2008, 2009/7 of 24 July 2009, 2010/2 of 19 July 2010 and 2011/16 of 26 July 2011, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/5 of 24 July 2012 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Recalling further the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,¹ and endorsed by the General Assembly,² and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,³ and endorsed by the General Assembly,⁴

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

² See resolution 59/220.

³ See A/60/687.

⁴ See resolution 60/252.

⁵ Resolution 60/1.



Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,⁶

Recalling further the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",⁷

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels,⁸

Noting the organization of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2012 in Geneva from 14 to 18 May 2012,

Noting also the establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking note of the "Broadband targets for 2015", which set targets for making broadband policy universal and for increasing affordability and uptake in support of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and acknowledging the report of the Broadband Commission, entitled "The state of broadband 2012: achieving digital inclusion for all", which provides the first-ever country-by-country evaluation of those targets and the state of broadband deployment worldwide,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of the progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development,

Noting the holding of the fifteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva from 21 to 25 May 2012,

Noting also that cultural diversity is the common heritage of humankind and that the information society should be founded on and stimulate respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and foster dialogue among cultures and civilizations, and noting also that the promotion, affirmation and preservation of diverse cultural identities and languages, as reflected in relevant agreed United Nations documents, including the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,⁹ will further enrich the information society,

Acknowledging the positive trends in global connectivity and affordability in the field of information and communications technologies, in particular the steady increase in Internet access to one third of the world's population, the rapid diffusion of mobile telephony, the increased availability of multilingual content and Internet

⁶ Resolution 65/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ A/67/66-E/2012/49 and Add.1.

⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

addresses and the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, mobile transactions, e-government, e-education, e-business and developmental services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society,

Emphasizing, however, that in spite of recent progress, there remains an important digital divide, recognizing in this regard that currently only 26 per cent of the population in developing countries uses the Internet, compared with 74 per cent in developed countries, and stressing the need to reduce the digital divide, including with regard to such issues as international interconnection charges for Internet use, and to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies, are available to all,

Reaffirming the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies to promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, through sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development,

Expressing concern about the adverse impacts of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis on the positive trends in the diffusion of information and communications technologies and the investment needed to ensure universal access to such technologies,

Expressing concern also about the growing gap in broadband provision between developed and developing countries, as well as about the new dimensions that the digital divide has taken on,

Recognizing that the lack of capacity-building for the productive use of information and communications technologies needs to be addressed in order to overcome the digital divide,

Recognizing also that the number of Internet users is growing and that the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain, and the value they can derive from it, and recognizing in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies,

Reaffirming paragraphs 4, 5 and 55 of the Declaration of Principles adopted in Geneva in 2003, and recognizing that freedom of expression and the free flow of information, ideas and knowledge are essential for the information society and are beneficial to development,

Conscious of the challenges faced by States, in particular developing countries, in combating cybercrime, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes,

Acknowledging that the Internet is a central element of the infrastructure of the information society and is a global facility available to the public,

Recognizing that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments,

the private sector, civil society and international organizations, as stated in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,

Recognizing also the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, including public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance, in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet, as well as its role in building partnerships among different stakeholders so as to help in addressing the various issues of Internet governance, while acknowledging the calls for improvements in its working methods,

Recalling its decision that the desirability of the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum will be considered again by Member States in the General Assembly in the context of a ten-year review of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2015,

Reiterating the significance and urgency of the process towards enhanced cooperation in full consistency with the mandate provided in the Tunis Agenda and the need for enhanced cooperation to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in respect of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that have no impact on those issues,

Noting the holding of the open consultations on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, convened by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva on 18 May 2012,

Reaffirming that the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizing that the two processes may be complementary,

Reaffirming also paragraphs 35 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the host countries in organizing the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Athens, in 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2007, in Hyderabad, India, in 2008, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2009, in Vilnius, in 2010, in Nairobi, in 2011 and in Baku, in 2012;

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, including with respect to enhancing access to information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

Emphasizing the importance of launching a preparatory process for the review conference on the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Welcoming, in view of the existing gaps in information and communications technologies infrastructure, the Connect Africa summits held in Kigali in 2007 and in Cairo in 2008, the Connect the Commonwealth of Independent States summit held in Minsk in 2009, the meeting of Commonwealth countries held in Colombo in 2010, the first Digital Agenda Assembly of the European Union held in Brussels in 2011 and the annual European Dialogue on Internet Governance, which are regional

initiatives aimed at mobilizing human, financial and technical resources to accelerate the implementation of the connectivity goals of the World Summit on the Information Society,

1. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion that will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy;

2. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and expresses concern about the growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between high-income countries and other regions, with the least developed countries, and Africa, as a continent, lagging behind the rest of the world;

3. *Expresses concern* regarding the digital divide in access to information and communications technologies and broadband connectivity between countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in such areas as government, business, health and education, and also expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries, including the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

4. *Acknowledges* that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divide, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to and use of information and communications technologies for their overall empowerment and benefit;

5. *Stresses* that, for the majority of the poor, the development promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

6. *Also stresses* the important role of Governments in the design of their national public policies and in the provision of public services responsive to national needs and priorities through, inter alia, the effective use of information and communications technologies, including on the basis of a multi-stakeholder approach, to support national development efforts;

7. *Recognizes* that, in addition to financing by the public sector, financing of information and communications technologies infrastructure by the private sector has come to play an important role in many countries and that domestic financing is being augmented by North-South flows and complemented by South-South cooperation, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation can be useful tools for promoting the development of information and communications technologies;

8. *Also recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new

technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

9. *Further recognizes* the immense potential that information and communications technologies have in promoting the transfer of technologies in a wide spectrum of socioeconomic activity;

10. *Encourages* strengthened and continuing cooperation between and among stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva¹ and Tunis² phases of the World Summit on the Information Society through, inter alia, the promotion of national, regional and international multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and the promotion of national and regional multi-stakeholder thematic platforms in a joint effort and dialogue with developing countries, including the least developed countries, development partners and actors in the information and communications technologies sector;

11. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held by the end of 2015, as recognized in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

12. *Decides* to hold, by 2015, the ten-year high-level review conference on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda;

13. *Also decides* that the preparations for the review conference shall take place through an open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee, which will define the agenda of the conference, finalize the outcome document of the conference, and decide on the modalities for the participation of other stakeholders in the conference;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the preparatory process for the review conference, taking into consideration the work of the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Tunisia, host of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union and other relevant international and regional organizations, for organizing annually the ICT 4 All Forum and technological exhibition as a platform within the framework of the follow-up to the Summit to promote a dynamic business environment for the information and communications technologies sector worldwide;

16. *Notes* the progress that has been made by United Nations entities in cooperation with national Governments, regional commissions and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of the action lines contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, and encourages the use of those action lines for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

17. *Also notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level, facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels;⁸

18. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates and strategic plans, to contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and emphasizes the importance of allocating new and additional resources in this regard;

19. *Recognizes* the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology, and in this regard encourages the United Nations development system to continue its effort to promote the use of information and communications technologies as a critical enabler of development and a catalyst for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

20. *Also recognizes* the role of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as an inter-agency mechanism of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination designed to coordinate United Nations implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

21. *Takes note* of the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum,¹⁰ and requests the Secretary-General to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group, particularly on enhancing the participation of developing countries;

22. *Stresses* the need for the enhanced participation of all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in all Internet Governance Forum meetings, and in this regard invites Member States, as well as other stakeholders, to support the participation of Governments and all other stakeholders from developing countries in the Forum itself, as well as in the preparatory meetings;

23. *Decides* to create a working group on enhanced cooperation, within the framework of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to examine the mandate of the World Summit on the Information Society regarding enhanced cooperation, as contained in paragraphs 68 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda, and recommends necessary steps to operationalize it; the Working Group should submit its report to the Commission, at its seventeenth session, in 2014, as part of the preparations for the high-level review conference;

¹⁰ A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1,

24. *Also decides*, in that regard, that the membership of the working group shall comprise four members each from the five regional groups of the membership of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and four participants each, to be decided by the Commission, from the private sector, civil society, the technical and academic community and intergovernmental organizations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Information and communications technologies for development".



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Agenda item 20 (h)

Sustainable development: Harmony with Nature

Bolivia: draft resolution

Harmony with Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵

Recalling its resolutions 64/196 of 21 December 2009, 65/164 of 20 December 2010 and 66/204 of 22 December 2011 on Harmony with Nature and its resolution 63/278 of 22 April 2009, by which it designated 22 April as International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling also the 1982 World Charter for Nature,⁶

Recalling further its resolution 64/253 of 23 February 2010, entitled "International Day of Nowruz", and its resolution 65/309 of 19 July 2011, entitled "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development",

Taking note of the interactive dialogue of the General Assembly on Harmony with Nature, which was held on 18 April 2012 to commemorate International

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. 1, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex 1.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.11.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. 1, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 37/7, annex.



Mother Earth Day by discussing the scientific findings on how human activities are affecting the Earth system,

Noting the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,⁷

Recalling the outcome document entitled "The future we want"⁸ of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

Expressing concern about documented environmental degradation and the negative impact on nature resulting from human activity, and recognizing the need to strengthen scientific knowledge on the effects of human activities on the Earth system,

Recognizing that gross domestic product was not designed as an indicator for measuring environmental degradation resulting from human activity and the need to overcome this limitation with regard to sustainable development and the work carried out in this regard,

Recognizing also the uneven availability of statistical basic data under the three pillars of sustainable development and the need to improve their quality and quantity,

Reaffirming that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development and that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

Recognizing that many ancient civilizations and indigenous peoples' cultures have a rich history of understanding the symbiotic connection between human beings and nature that fosters a mutually beneficial relationship,

Recognizing also the work undertaken by civil society, academia and scientists in regard to signalling the precariousness of life on Earth, as well as their efforts to devise more sustainable models for production and consumption,

Considering that sustainable development is a holistic concept that requires the strengthening of interdisciplinary linkages in the different branches of knowledge,

1. *Takes note* of the third report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature;⁹

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene, at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, an interactive dialogue, to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to continue discussing the scientific findings on how human activities are affecting the Earth system;

⁷ See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁹ A/67/317.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013, and invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to this fund;

4. *Welcomes* the launching of the Harmony with Nature website, on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, by the Secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and, further, invites the Division to maintain and expand the website by gathering information and contributions on ideas and activities that promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature and that are being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge;

5. *Recognizes* that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, notes that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development, and also recognizes that, in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature;

6. *Encourages* all countries and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to develop and strengthen the quality and quantity of basic statistical data on the three pillars of sustainable development, and invites the international community and the pertinent bodies of the United Nations system to assist the efforts of developing countries by providing capacity-building and technical support;

7. *Invites* the relevant entities of the United Nations system to work with other relevant actors, including non-governmental organizations, experts and the academic community, as appropriate, both to identify new ways and means to overcome the limitations of gross domestic product with regard to sustainable development and to better measure the environmental degradation resulting from human activity;

8. *Recognizes* the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard requests the United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area, building on existing initiatives;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, as an input for the elaboration of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Harmony with Nature".

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Agenda item 20 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21,
the Programme for the Further Implementation of
Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit
on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations
Conference on Sustainable Development**

**Afghanistan, Armenia, Fiji, Georgia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Montenegro,
Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine: draft resolution**

Implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, its resolution 59/228 of 22 December 2004, its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, its resolution 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade, its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation and its resolution 65/154 of 20 December 2010, by which it proclaimed 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Recalling further its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,



Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development¹ and all its principles, Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals⁶ and the commitments made therein, and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁷

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation at all levels for the achievement of the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation,

Noting the holding of the sixth World Water Forum in Marseille, France, from 12 to 17 March 2012,

Noting also that the International Year of Water Cooperation coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of 22 March as World Water Day,

1. *Welcomes* the activities related to the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system, inter alia, through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups, and emphasizes the importance of the country-level implementation of the Year;

2. *Encourages* Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴ the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation⁵ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;⁷

3. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Tajikistan to host, in September 2013, a high-level international conference on water cooperation;

4. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level interactive dialogue during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2013, World Water Day, to mark the Year;

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ See resolution 65/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ See resolution 55/2.

5. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and other local communities, in the implementation of the Year at all levels;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the conference;

7. *Invites* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to actively engage in the preparations for the high-level conference;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to take appropriate actions to support Member States in the implementation of the Year;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 20 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the
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and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable
Development and of the United Nations Conference on
Sustainable Development**

Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, Georgia, Guyana, India, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Montenegro, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

**Implementation of the International Year of Water
Cooperation, 2013**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, 59/228 of 22 December 2004, 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade and 65/154 of 20 December 2010, by which it proclaimed 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation,

Recalling also its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 15/9 of 30 September 2010¹ and 21/2 of 27 September 2012,²

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/65/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.



Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, the annex to which includes agreed guidelines and criteria for the proclamation of international years, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development³ and all its principles, Agenda 21,⁴ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁵ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁶ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁷ the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁸ the commitments made therein, and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",⁹

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it is indispensable for human health and well-being and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant internationally agreed goals in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation at all levels for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁰ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting the holding of the sixth World Water Forum in Marseille, France, from 12 to 17 March 2012,

Noting also that the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of World Water Day will take place during the International Year of Water Cooperation,

1. *Encourages* activities related to the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system, inter alia, through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups, and emphasizes the importance of country-level implementation of the Year;

2. *Encourages* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year and to continue to promote actions at all levels, including through international cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of the internationally agreed water-related goals contained

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁶ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁷ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁸ See resolution 65/1.

⁹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁰ See resolution 55/2.

in Agenda 21,⁴ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁵ the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁰ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation⁷ and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;⁹

3. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Tajikistan to host, in August 2013, in Dushanbe, a high-level international conference on water cooperation;

4. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level interactive dialogue during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2013, World Water Day, to mark the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation and the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of World Water Day;

5. *Welcomes* the convening of the official World Water Day event on 22 March 2013 in The Hague, which will be dedicated to water cooperation, the theme of the International Year;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, in the implementation of the Year at all levels;

7. *Invites* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the high-level international conference in Dushanbe and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a background paper on water cooperation for that conference;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to take appropriate actions to support the implementation of the Year worldwide;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolution 65/154 on the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, including on the assessment of the Year according to the guidelines as contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67.